

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The latest news regarding Gen. Sherman's movements in South Carolina is from the Richmond papers. Charleston dispatches state that on the 16th and 17th inst. his advance was within two miles of the Combahee River, to the east side of which the Rebels had retreated. His forces were said to be concentrating in the vicinity of McMillanville. Charleston is supposed to be his destination. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps are reported to be advancing in light marching order, while Gen. Sherman was to follow on by railroad with the rest of his army, his artillery, trains, &c. The Charleston Mercury says that a large number of reinforcements have arrived in that city, and the Richmond Enquirer announces that there have lately been some important dispositions made of Rebel troops in that direction.

Richmond papers say that about six thousand and holes of Rebel Government cotton were destroyed by fire at and in the vicinity of Augusta, Ga., on last Sunday and Monday nights. The Danville (Va.) Register says that the railroad between that place and Greensboro, N. C., some forty-five miles in extent, which was recently so badly damaged by the Rebels, has been repaired. Mr. Foote had arrived in Richmond from Fredericksburg, and it was said that he would again take his seat in the Rebel House of Representatives. It was reported in Richmond that General Hood had been superseded by Dick Taylor, who is a brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis.

Six hundred of the eight hundred Rebels captured by the Union forces at Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, were recently exchanged in Mobile harbor. Of the other two hundred some have died and the others have taken the oath of allegiance. At the time of their delivery by the Union authorities the steamer Waverly was lying at Mobile laden with one thousand bales of cotton, which were to come North to be sold for the benefit of Rebel soldiers in Northern prisons.

The report that the Rebels had evacuated Fort Caswell, situated near the mouth of Cape Fear River, on its western bank, is confirmed. They blew it up at one o'clock on last Tuesday morning. They also about the same time blew up the pirate steamers Tallahassee and Chickasaw. A number of Rebel torpedoes have been taken up from the bed of the Cape Fear River.

There was more than the usual firing in front of Petersburg on last Thursday night and during Friday morning. On Thursday night there appeared to be great rejoicing among the Rebels, the cause for which is unexplained. The ringing of bells and shouting of men were heard for hours.

The alleged Lake Erie pirate Burley is now at Toronto, awaiting the order of the Governor-General of Canada for his extradition. A Toronto paper says that the British Government has ordered thirty gunboats to the Northern lakes, and that they will probably arrive by the time navigation opens.

The Senate of the Rebel Congress has adopted a resolution creating the office of General-in-Chief of their army, with the design of having that position accepted by Gen. Lee. The Rebel Senate has also recommended that Gen. Joe Johnston be reinstated in command.

About seven hundred Union soldiers were made prisoners by the Rebel Gen. Wickham on his raid at Beverly, West Virginia, on the 18th inst. About two hundred of these afterward escaped. Very little property was captured by the Rebels.

Admiral Porter, in his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded as 21, and of others killed, wounded and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, 309.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sixth section of the Bill of Rights, passed almost unanimously by the Missouri State Convention, declares that that State shall ever remain a member of the National Union, and that all attempts to dissolve said nation ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State. The seventh declares that every citizen of the State owes permanent allegiance to the National Government, and that no State enactment in opposition thereto can have any binding force.

From New-Orleans we learn that the gale at the commencement of the present month along the Texas coast, and especially in the vicinity of the mouth of the Rio Grande, was one of the most violent that has ever been experienced in that region, and considerable damage was done by it to shipping. The British bark John Bull, with one thousand four hundred bales of cotton on board, foundered near the mouth of the river, and other vessels met with severe disasters.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has accumulated, and is still gathering a large amount of testimony and facts relative to frauds and abuses under the laws for the collection and purchase of cotton and other products of the insurrectionary States, and will doubtless report a bill for the correction of the disloyal and illegal practices of mercenary speculators.

Most of the large vessels of Admiral Porter's fleet, which have been operating along Wilmington, have returned to Fortress Monroe. Five hundred prisoners of the North Carolina regiment captured at Fort Fisher have arrived at Fortress Monroe. Another lot of 800 arrived at the fort on Saturday.

A tug-boat which arrived at Washington yesterday reports that the steamer Express, which left there on Saturday, was so seriously chafed by ice that she sunk off Indian Head, after the persons on board and a large number of army horses had been rescued from their danger.

Gov. Fenton of New-York has arrived at Washington. It is understood he is endeavoring to arrange the quota of troops, so as to secure the number required of that State without resort to drafting.

Fifteen thousand dollars worth of the new three-cent currency will be issued from the Treasury to-day, and for some days thereafter about half of the amount will be put into circulation.

Messrs. James Bowen and Owen W. Brennan have been appointed Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to succeed Messrs. Draper and Grinnell, whose terms of office have expired.

A train on the New-Jersey Railroad was thrown off the track near New-Brunswick on Friday

night. Five cars were considerably broken up, but no person was seriously injured.
At latest advices our troops were reconnoitering along Cape Fear River, while the Rebels were getting up torpedoes and feeling their way toward Wilmington.

A force of eight hundred men are to go from the North to Savannah immediately for the purpose of putting in running order the railroads entering in that city.

A boiler in the Pioneer Mechanics' shop at Burlington, Vt., exploded on Monday, destroying the engine house and killing the engineer.

There was wild excitement in stocks and gold at the Saturday Evening Exchange, on the call. The whole market improved after the call. Gold rallied to 209½ after the call, and at the close of the day it was at 209. There were immense transactions, and the attendance was larger than at any time since April last.

The National Intelligencer announces that the President has sent to the Senate the nominations of James Kelly to be Postmaster, Abram Wakeman to be Surveyor, Simon Draper to be Collector, and Jacob Stewart to be Assistant Treasurer, at New-York.

The National Freedmen's Relief Association will hold a meeting in Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, in behalf of the negroes liberated by Gen. Sherman's march and now in extreme destitution on the Islands of South Carolina. The call is signed by many eminent citizens, and we trust the meeting will do something toward eliciting a prompt and generous subscription.

The only fresh rumor that has reached us in regard to peace is the statement that Mr. Blair carried with him to Richmond full authority from the President to give a safe conduct for Peace Commissioners from Jefferson Davis to Washington. It rests on no better authority than a private letter said to have been written by some one in Washington to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

According to a statement in the Paris Patrie, the President of the Brazilian province of Bahia recently refused to a United States dispatch boat permission to put into the port of Bahia, on the ground that there was in that port a mercantile vessel bearing the Confederate flag, and that he did not wish to see a recurrence of an incident similar to that of the Florida. The United States vessel, after remaining five hours in the entrance of All Saints Bay, put to sea again.

From The Cincinnati Gazette of the 17th inst. we copy in another column an account of the escape of our correspondents, Messrs. Richardson and Browne, from Salisbury, N. C., obtained by the reporter of that paper from Mr. Richardson. Both gentlemen are on their way to this city, and on their arrival we shall be able to lay before our readers a fuller report of all that they have suffered and seen while in prison and since their escape. That the revelations they have to make are interesting, new and important, we know from private letters.

Proprietors of stage lines may as well notice a letter in another column in regard to the exclusion of colored people from the stages. Instances like the one described are by no means uncommon, and they require a remedy. We presume the stage managers only need to be informed of it in order to prescribe and enforce a proper rule. Then let every case of disobedience be reported, and the offending driver be promptly discharged. Meantime it is the duty of each policeman to stop a stage the driver of which refuses to take up a passenger; but as they don't always show a becoming alacrity, where a negro is concerned, an order from Mr. Acton might quicken their good will.

OUR PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Having received a number of county returns in Michigan and some other States, which were not sent in time for the canvass for Electors in December, we have made the necessary corrections in our TRIBUNE ALMANAC, and it may now be considered as nearly exact as careful revision can make it. The result of the latest corrections are an increase of the aggregate vote for President, with of course a corresponding increase for Lincoln and McClellan. The difficulties in the way of arriving at complete results have been chiefly in regard to the Soldiers' Vote. Within the past year laws have been enacted in several States allowing soldiers to vote in their camps. It was a new business; the laws were often complicated and obscure, and the result has been a very general botching of the matter. Probably the Ohio and Iowa laws work best—at least a greater proportion of votes are returned, and, seemingly, a pretty full bill is had. In every Eastern State (except Massachusetts, where soldiers do not vote) there were delays and inaccuracies to such an extent that not one-fourth of the men entitled to suffrage had their ballots counted. We all know how in New-York the practical effect of the law was to prevent and discourage the voter, and how thousands of ballots were lost for want of clearness in direction or from non-receipt in time. New-Jersey, being a good Democratic State, disfranchises her soldiers. In Pennsylvania, the business worked pretty well, but much was lost to the Union cause (two or three Members of Congress, certainly) by irregularity and delay. We believe the soldiers of Delaware do not vote away from home. In Maryland, the Constitutional election had paved the way, and in November the vote (except of Rebel sympathizers who refused to exercise the right) was smoothly taken. West Virginia was much disturbed by the war, and the votes of a number of counties were not taken, or at least not returned. Kentucky polled a fair vote, and it was promptly returned, only a few counties being omitted. Missouri shows several blank counties in the Western portion of the State, where, in consequence of guerrilla interference, it was impossible to open the polls. Wisconsin and Iowa returned pretty fully, but not until after the first canvass. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan are now full, except five or six regiments in the latter State, and perhaps a few Ohio soldiers too closely employed to attend to voting. Minnesota has been greatly deranged by Indian wars, and the vote of the State is much lighter than it would have been in a time of peace at

home. California we have complete, except, of course, a few Soldiers' votes. From Oregon and Nevada we have the official aggregates, but not the detailed vote by counties.

For the purpose of giving the reader a clear view of the vote of the Free States, and the progress in one way of the Republican Union party, and in the other way of the Pro-Slavery Compromising Democracy, we present below tabular exhibits of the vote by States in 1856, 1860 and 1864, with the increase and decrease for each State for each period. Let the reader bear in mind that the average increase of population in the whole of these States (and the average increase of voters is almost the same) is four per cent a year, or sixteen per cent for each Presidential period:

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC VOTE, 1856, 1860, 1864.

State	1856	1860	1864	Per cent.
Alabama	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Arkansas	8,000	10,000	12,000	50
California	15,000	20,000	25,000	67
Colorado	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Connecticut	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Delaware	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
District of Columbia	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Florida	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Georgia	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Idaho	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Illinois	20,000	25,000	30,000	50
Indiana	18,000	22,000	26,000	44
Iowa	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Kansas	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Kentucky	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Louisiana	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Maine	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Maryland	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Massachusetts	18,000	22,000	26,000	44
Michigan	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Minnesota	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Mississippi	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Missouri	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Montana	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Nebraska	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Nevada	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
New-Hampshire	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
New-Jersey	18,000	22,000	26,000	44
New-York	25,000	30,000	35,000	40
North Carolina	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Ohio	20,000	25,000	30,000	50
Oregon	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Pennsylvania	22,000	27,000	32,000	45
Rhode Island	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
South Carolina	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Texas	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Vermont	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Virginia	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Washington	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
West Virginia	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Wisconsin	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Wyoming	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Total	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	40

The rapid growth of the Republican Union party is strikingly exemplified in the table. There has been a decrease in only one State, (New-Hampshire), and that and Vermont are the States making the least progress in population. Rated according to natural increase, the Union party has a proud record:

State	1856	1860	1864	Per cent.
Alabama	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Arkansas	8,000	10,000	12,000	50
California	15,000	20,000	25,000	67
Colorado	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Connecticut	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Delaware	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
District of Columbia	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Florida	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Georgia	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Idaho	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Illinois	20,000	25,000	30,000	50
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Iowa	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
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Minnesota	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Mississippi	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Missouri	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Montana	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Nebraska	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
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New-Hampshire	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
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Ohio	20,000	25,000	30,000	50
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Rhode Island	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
South Carolina	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Texas	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Vermont	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Virginia	15,000	18,000	21,000	40
Washington	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
West Virginia	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Wisconsin	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Wyoming	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Total	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	40

And notwithstanding the immense drain of men for the war, the party has considerably exceeded the natural increase of four per cent per annum since 1856:

State	1856	1860	1864	Per cent.
Alabama	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Arkansas	8,000	10,000	12,000	50
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Wisconsin	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
Wyoming	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Total	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	40

Now let us look at the "progress" of the Democracy. The election of Buchanan seemed to exhaust their vitality, and the vote (in the States which voted last year) four years later for Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell combined, was only 434 more than for their last President. In our table we have "increase" and "decrease" about equally recorded as to States, with a large "decrease" as the final result:

State	1856	1860	1864	Per cent.
Alabama	10,000	12,000	14,000	40
Arkansas	8,000	10,000	12,000	50
California	15,000	20,000	25,000	67
Colorado	5,000	7,000	9,000	80
Connecticut	12,000	15,000	18,000	50
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